

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance—  
\$2.50 if not; \$2.75, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks;  
25¢ for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER PRECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1864.

NO. 42.

## Gettysburg Railroad.

**THREE TRAINS A DAY.**—Trains over the Gettysburg Railroad now run as follows: **DEPARTURES.**  
First train leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for Harrisburg and the North, East and West.  
Second train leaves Gettysburg at 11:30 A. M., with passengers for Baltimore.  
Third train leaves Gettysburg at 3 P. M., with passengers for Harrisburg and the North, East and West.

**ARRIVALS.**  
First train arrives at Gettysburg at 11:20 A. M., with passengers from Harrisburg.  
Second train arrives at Gettysburg at 1:45 P. M., with passengers from Baltimore.  
Third train arrives at Gettysburg at 6 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg and the North, East and West.

## Important to Farmers.

**THE** cheapest and best "Thrasher and Cleaner" is Wheeler & Melick's Improved Patent Railway Power and combined **THRASHER AND CLEANER.** This machine is manufactured at the small expense of 10 per cent. over the cost of the old. The frames are readily adapted to any where. It saves labor, and expense, and does more and better work than any other machine. Price of a two-horse machine \$400, of a three-horse machine \$450. These prices embrace everything complete. This machine has advantages that are greatly superior to any other. One is that it can be used entirely in the barn door, and that the power can be conveniently used for cutting fodder, selling corn, cutting straw, saving wood, &c. And it requires less power and fewer hands than any other.

**PALMER'S EXCELLENT SELF-SUSTAINING HORSE PITCHFORK.** has many advantages over others, among which are: it is self-sustaining, requiring no attention until the load is to be discharged. By the use of the pitchfork furnished with the forks it will swing directly over the pile, when it discharges its load, by simply pulling the cord. It has a handle but 18 inches in length. This pitchfork has been awarded the premium at the New York State Fair, and at all the County Fairs, wherever exhibited.

**SMITH'S GREEN MOUNTAIN SHINGLE AND HEADING MACHINE.** is a new and valuable improvement on machines for manufacturing shingles and heading, cutting oblique, or otherwise, any desired thickness or length, up to 24 inches. This machine can be set up and run by an ordinary water power. It will saw one thousand shingles per hour.

Mr. Robert Black, of Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa., is the Sole Agent for Gettysburg and Adams counties. Any information desired, or orders for any of these machines can be obtained by either calling upon in person, or addressing him by letter. Persons wishing any of these machines will please make their orders soon, as it requires some time to get them from the manufacturer. None will be furnished at manufacturer's prices, transportation added.

## CERTIFICATE OF A. K. McCURDY.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 17, 1864.  
ROBERT BLACK, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the Tread-power in running all kinds of Machinery about the Barn, and I have had the most approved Lever-powers tried at my Barn also. I unhesitatingly recommend the Tread-over. I run all my machinery—thrasher and cleaner, corn sheller, chaffing-mill, fodder-cutter, and circular saw, with a two-horse Tread-power, and the power is ample and two horses can give me power not greater power than four can with the lever-power, and the labor is no more severe on the horses. In short, I regard the Tread-power, as having every advantage over the Lever-power, and it must soon be universally adopted by farmers.

Very Respectfully, yours, &c.,  
A. K. McCURDY.

Apply to the undersigned at a Fayetteville, Franklin county. ROBERT BLACK.  
May 24.—1864.

## First National Bank of Gettysburg.

HAS been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will buy Gold and Silver, Coupons on Government Bonds, furnish 20 and 10-40 U. S. Bonds, and other Government Securities. Collections made promptly on all accessible points.  
GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.  
June 28.

## Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of **HARDWARE & GROCERIES**, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of  
**BUILDING MATERIALS.**  
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.  
BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.  
COACH FINDINGS.  
SHOE FINDINGS.  
CABINET MAKERS' TOOLS.  
HOUSEKEEPERS' FIXTURES.  
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.  
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.  
Cul. Paints, &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this store. Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call as we are prepared to sell for cash any house out of the City.  
JOHN B. DANNER.  
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 17.

## Coal—Coal—Coal.

**SHEARDS & HUMMEL** are now prepared to supply **COAL**, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

## For Sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 123 ACRES, buildings and land good; will be sold on very accommodating terms.  
GEORGE ARNOLD.

**Albums! Albums! Albums!**  
JUST received a large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums, which we offer below City prices.  
Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

## Choice Poetry.

### THE PARTING.

The moon is up, and I have come to bid farewell to thee,  
And by thy cold, pale light, to speak the word that sees thee free;  
Then let us join our hands once more, and wander by the tide,  
Where thou and I shall sit no more in friendly side by side.

The eve is fair and beautiful, and not a cloud is nigh;  
Save that which darkens on thy brow, and shades thy glorious eye;  
The moon lights up our trysting place as sweetly as of old,  
Ere yet thy heart had learned to doubt, or its warm love grown cold.

I know not why this darkness came across thy heart,  
I only know, and only feel, that thou and I must part;  
I ask not if a fairer form has met thine earnest eye,  
I only know thy love estranged and that my own must die.

I came not forth to tell thee all this breaking heart must bear,  
(Alone I loved beneath a weight of more than mortal care.)  
In parting thus from all that made this cold life dear to me,  
For thou wast all I had to love—and now farewell to thee!

But, if thy glowing dreams of life should be as mine have been,  
If disappointment's might should come to change the blissful scene,  
Come to the heart thou earnestest now, and thou wilt find it true;  
As pure as when I pledged to thee the first vows of my youth.

The waves are rippling sweetly by, the summer moon is bright,  
And we have met as we shall meet no more beneath thy light;  
Our whispered words will steal no more along the star-lit dell,  
For we are here this night to speak the fatal word, farewell.

Here, take my hand, and speak to me in kind and gentle tones,  
And tell me thou hast loved me well, and until now, alone;  
Say, though thy love is lost to me, thy faith no longer mine,  
A memory of the past shall still around thy spirit shine.

Forgive these tears, and let me weep upon thy breast once more,  
And fold me in one last embrace, as warmly as of yore;  
Now take thy leave to one more bliss than I can give;  
A blessing sacrifice, Oh, God! this heart I bring to Thee!

## Miscellaneous.

### Salutary Thought.

When I was a young man, there lived in my neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, and uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than could be required of him. One of his friends, observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it—told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now mark the answer to this excellent man: "God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world; and when I am gone, I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this. But one journey through the world!

### Money.

Men work for it, fight for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, lie for it, and die for it. And all the while, from the oracle to the grave, Nature and God are thundering in our ears, the solemn question—"What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This madness for money is the strongest and lowest of the passions; it is the insatiable Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in human affections; and even traffics in the awful solemnities of the eternal world.

### What are you Looking For?

A man was angry with his wife either because she talked too much, or for some other reason, and resolved not to speak to her for a long, long time. He kept his resolution for a few days very strictly. One evening he is lying in bed and wishes to sleep; he draws his night cap over his ears, and his wife may say what she will, he hears nothing of it. The wife then takes the candle, and carries it to every nook and corner of the room; she removes stools, chairs and tables, and looks carefully behind them. The husband sits up in bed, and gazes inquiringly at her movements; he thinks that the dim must have an end at last; but he is mistaken—his wife keeps on looking and searching. The husband loses patience and then cries, "What are you looking for?"—"For your tongue," she answers; "and now since you have found it, tell me why you are angry?"—"Hereupon they become good friends once more.

When fights were fashionable, a fellow returned a pair of trousers to his tailor, because they were too small for his legs.—"But you told me to make them as tight as your skin," said the tailor. "True," said he, "for I can sit down in my skin, but I'll be split if I can in the breeches!"

Mint juleps were invented, it is said by a Virginia editor, who, having kissed a pretty girl after she had eaten some mint, was so intoxicated with pleasure that he devoted several months in attempting to produce an article which would recall the original as vividly as possible.

## Exciting Scene in a Menagerie.

The Council Bluffs Buge of August 4th, says that, on the day before, when a menagerie was on exhibition in the city, a violent storm sprang up, which blew down the pavilion, which immediately took fire, and was nearly all consumed. The accident took place in the midst of the exhibition, and there were from one to two thousand people in the pavilion. It is impossible to describe the confusion which took place—Men, women, and children were buried under the canvas; but, fortunately, the center pole and braces fell with one and upon the cages of the wild beasts, so as to allow a large portion of the audience to escape. The canvas of the north side was lifted up bodily and carried over the heads of the audience into the centre of the ring, while the top canvas falling upon the kerens hump, immediately took fire, and at one time there was great danger of many being consumed by the fast spreading flames; but fortunately all escaped, and not a man, woman, or child was seriously hurt. Such confusion never before was witnessed. Men calling for their wives, wives for their husbands, mothers for their children, and children for their mothers—all was confusion. Just at this time two cages which had been placed together for the purpose of forming the den of wild beasts, which Prof. Semmes erected during the exhibition, became separated, and the back door being open, out leaped a huge lioness. Then arose the cry, "A lion out!" Then there was a confusion worse confounded, and a stampede took place equalled only by the stampede of the Congressmen from Ball Run. The keeper of the lion caught it around the neck, another man belonging to the concern jumped into the cage and threw the leopard (which, being in the same cage with the lion, was about to escape,) down in a corner and held it while the bystanders closed the cage. The lion was put back into the cage and all was quiet. "Nobody hurt."

## A Heroine.

There is in the 8th Michigan Infantry a real heroine of the war, Anna Etheridge by name. Her father was formerly a man of wealth and influence in Detroit, and Anna in early youth was reared in the lap of luxury, but misfortune overtook him, and he broke down in fortune and spirit, he removed to Wisconsin, where he died, leaving our heroine, at the age of 12 years, penniless and almost friendless. At the outbreak of the rebellion she was in Detroit on a visit, and with nineteen other girls volunteered to accompany the 2d and 3d Michigan Regiments to the seat of war, as nurses. All the others have long since abandoned the field, but she manifests her determination to remain with her regiment until it returns home. She has been with it in nearly every fight—not to the rear, but to the front, under fire, where she assists the wounded as they fall, and has doubtless been the means of saving many valuable lives.

She is provided with a horse, and when the battle commences, gallops to the front, and there remains until it is ended. When the regiment or brigade to which she is attached moves, she rides with the surgeons, or ambulance train, and at the bivouac takes her blanket and sleeps on the ground like a true soldier. So far she has made several narrow escapes—at one time while engaged dressing a man's wounds on the field, a shell striking him and tearing his body to atoms.

At Ball Run, unaided, she removed a number of our wounded, under a cross fire, to a place of safety, staying by them until after our rear guard of cavalry had left, when she made her way on foot to Centerville, walking in the night, and evading the enemy, who were all around her. General Biney, at one time her commander, mentions her for distinguished bravery in general orders, and caused her to be decorated with the Cross of Honor, which she prominently wears. Gen. Berry, at one time commanding a brigade to which she was attached, spoke of her as having been under a hot fire from the enemy as herself. She is scarcely ever absent from the command, when she is in camp, usually superintending the cooking, &c., at brigade or division headquarters.

From her associations of the last three years it would be natural to suppose she would lose much of her femininity of character, which she has not. She is quiet, modest, and unobtrusive in deportment, and exemplifies in character—no vulgar word passes her lips. She is 24 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches in height, complexion fair, though now much bronzed, hair light and cut short, and altogether decidedly good looking. She has numerous tokens and letters of acknowledgment from those she has assisted at perilous times, one of which, just shown to me, is a letter from a dying private of an Ohio regiment, containing expressions of the most heartfelt gratitude for her efforts to save his life at a time when surgeons and others passed him by, refusing him assistance. It contained a pressed flower, which, he remarked, was all he had to give, "precious to him as the gift of a suicidal mother."

A story is told of a deserter who has a glass eye, which he used to take out, when he wanted to get discharged, or when after running away he wished to avoid detection. He enlisted and left the service twelve times, and will now leave for the last time, as he is to be shot.

If we are loved by those around us, we can easily bear the hostility of all the rest of the world; just as if we are before a warm fire, we need not care for all the Polar regions.

## How Nations are Made.

It must be that it takes a great deal of hammering to get a nation into shape so that it may be worth anything; of consequence in the helping along of the world's progress. The Jews were heaven on the avil of adversity four hundred years in Egypt, and afterwards took a turn of forty more in the wilderness under a different kind of instruction, before they were considered trustworthy in their great mission. But when they did graduate every one of them was a full man, and a doctor of divinity besides. Our fathers of the revolution had no mean apprenticeship in preparation for their mission. Hard labor, suffering, from cold and hunger, the facing of the savage whose "tender mercy to them" was cruelty, and more than can be named, in a seven years' struggle, was their lot to bear; but it shaped their manhood till it became to be a power on the earth and an honor to the world.

A new nation is in course of construction now. It is being forged in the fiery furnace of affliction, and the layers of the temple of freedom that it is building anew are being soldered by the purest blood that ever flowed in the veins of man. The bones of our heroes whiten the lands of southern climes. From these bones shall grow the alabaster pillars of that temple. On them will be engraved the names of those heroes, by some such process, perhaps, as the laws of God are written in the human heart by the band of Divinity in living light. Every drop of blood shed in such a cause is worth a whole continent of voluntary slaves to tyranny, and the tyrants themselves thrown in, with all the whips and chains with which men, women and children are manacled and scourged.

Friend of our country and of man!—These heroes are struggling and battling for you. You can do less in justice than to follow them with the choicest benedictions of your hearts. Implore high heaven continually in their behalf. Obey them with every power that can impart strength and energy to the heart and arm of the soldier who is contending with difficulties that otherwise might be yours. They are fighting your battles in common with their own. Stand in defence of their fame like a wall of adamant. As they bear your sorrows, help bear their grief. If they fall, the widow and the orphan rightly becomes your sister and child. In this way weld the hearts of the people together in common cause, and the victory obtained will endure to the end of time, for our country will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. It will rise anew in greatness, "the child of the skies."

## Clouds of Song Birds.

One of the unaccountable phenomena of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitude of song birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the Southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, linnets, thrushes, canaries, orioles, humming birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, etc., have swarmed around houses and yards, destroying the fruit and vegetables, and then dropping down dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April storms of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot wind, hunger and the drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people who lay them in their graves.

A sick man, slightly convalescing, recently imagined himself to be engaged in conversation with a pious friend, congratulating him upon his recovery, and asking him who his physician was. He replied: "Dr. — brought me through." "No, no," said his friend; "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor." "Well," replied he, "maybe He did; but I am quite certain that the doctor will charge me for it."

"My dear, come in and go to bed," said the wife of a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned from the fair, in a decidedly "how come you so" state. "You must be dreadful tired, sure, with your long walk of six miles." "Arrah, get away wid yer nonsense," said Pat, "it wasn't the length of the way at all that fatigued me, 'twas the breadth of it!"

Army pies are so terribly tough that the soldiers call them leather pies. A poor fellow of Grant's army, whose arm had just been amputated, was being carried past a stand the other day where an old woman was selling pies, when he raised himself in the ambulance and called out: "I say, old lady, are them pies sewed or pegged?"

One day last week a woman assailed the local reporter of the Columbus, (Ohio) Journal with a comb, and he offering no resistance, she gave him a severe whipping. The same night the wife of the reporter, hearing of the transaction, met the woman on the street and gave her a tremendous thrashing with a wagon whip.

Another romance of the war that has been commenced going the rounds, is that of a rebel officer who was blown up by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg; two hundred feet in the air, and came down alive and uninjured! The reader is expected to be nearly as breathless with surprise at this story as the rebel was when he came down.

## The Campaign.

The despatch from Admiral Farragut and the Press reports give graphic and interesting details of the great victory won in Mobile Bay. The naval history of the world will afford no parallel to the bravery, spirit and irresistible dash with which the forts were passed and the Rebel fleet routed and destroyed. Farragut at Mobile is only paralleled by Farragut in the Mississippi. In fact, in his way of doing things the Admiral is "himself his only parallel." In passing by Fort Morgan the speed of the fleet was "slowed down" and that powerful work was absolutely silenced by a concentrated and powerful fire, in which, as a spectator describes it, the discharge of heavy artillery was almost as rapid as musketry in a land engagement. Having passed the forts, captured the Solana, beached the Gaines and forced the Morgan to retreat, the famous Rebel ram Tennessee alone remained to dispute the possession of the Bay. How she was disposed of an eye witness states:

"Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started toward the Tennessee at full speed; at the same time Captain Strong, in the Monitor, struck the Tennessee amidships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, Buchanan. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the Tennessee's pilot house, in token of submission, and Captain Jernsd, who was a volunteer on the Osage, as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and that terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life."

Our total casualties in the engagement, was forty-one killed and eighty wounded. The National losses in men is computed in all at two hundred and forty, including the gallant Captain Craven, of the Tennessee, who went bravely down at his post. The loss in vessels includes, besides the Tennessee, the damage to the Chickasaw at Fort Powell, and the accidental sinking in of a portion of the Hartford's side by one of our own Munitions having run foul of the flagship. We captured, including the garrison of Fort Gaines, nine hundred prisoners and sixty guns.

We are without intelligence of Admiral Farragut's movements after the destruction of Fort Powell and the surrender of Fort Gaines. At New Orleans the impression was that he would at once advance up the Bay and test the strength of the defenses of Mobile. The Richmond Examiner of the 11th admits that Mobile "is in danger of being taken," and sympathizes with its people whilst "sharing the fate of Norfolk and New Orleans."

The Peoria (Illinois) Transcript says that one day last week, as a returned soldier named Thompson, residing in Washington, was engaged in conversation with some parties in the saloon of the Peoria House, an individual entered, and as he passed, he shouted, "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" In an instant the soldier turned and asked, "Did you shout for Jeff Davis?" "Copperhead" surveyed Thompson for a moment, and seeing that he meant mischief, replied that it was not him. "Well," said the soldier, "I believe that you did, and if I was sure of it, I would give you cause to remember it." Seemingly again declared that he had not, when at this juncture one of the men Thompson had been conversing with, and who had always acted with the democratic party, stepped up, saying to the soldier: "I am a Democrat, but I can't stand that; he did hurrah for Jeff Davis, and now pitch into him." The veteran hesitated not a moment, and though by far the smallest, he went at the Jeff Davis sympathizer and administered a most awful drubbing, concluding by compelling him to shout twice, as loud as he was able, for Abe Lincoln. Then allowing the fellow to get on his feet, he cautioned him never to repeat that operation again in his presence, saying, "I have fought rebels three years, and had a brother killed by just such men as you are, and whenever a traitor shouts for Jeff Davis in my hearing, I will whip him or kill him." The Copperhead said not a word, but took himself off as fast as his legs would carry him.

A BLOSSOM FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.—The Circular of the Christian Commission mentions the following pleasant courtesies, as having taken place in the valley of death (as it may aptly be called,) before Petersburg: A delegate tells us of a prayer meeting, three or four evenings since, clear outside in front of the picket line, in a ravine half way between the two lines of pickets. It was commenced by singing the hymn, "I love to steal awhile away from every couching one." And spend the hours of setting day in humble, grateful prayer. Instantly, as the melody rose on the still air of night, the picket firing ceased for the space of more than a mile, and was not resumed during the whole hour. The next day the rebel pickets told ours that they heard the singing prayer, and heartily wished themselves there.

ENOUGH LEFT FOR TWO MORE KILLINGS.—A letter from Sherman's army says: We were all amused at the remark made by a rebel captain, who was wounded and had been made a prisoner. Some of our officers were asking him how long he thought Hood would be able to hold out against us. "Well," said he, in that dry manner which one is at a loss to determine whether it is intended in seriousness or as a stroke of wit, "I guess he has enough for about two more killings."

## Secession Demonstrations at Bedford Springs.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Bedford Springs, makes the following exhibit of the condition of affairs there:

### REBEL SYMPATHIZERS AT BEDFORD SPRINGS.

Communication by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eastward, being interrupted by the enemy, in order to reach the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, I was obliged to take stage from Cumberland to Bedford, a distance of thirty miles. One mile and a half south of Bedford, and on our route, lay the Bedford Springs. Having plenty of time we tarried over an hour to looking about the grounds and lasting of the various waters. Now, I do not propose to speak of the desirability of the Springs as a Summer resort, the medicinal health-imparting effects of its waters, but briefly, pointedly and plainly of the character of the people that have centered here the present season—and I may add that the case has been the same every year of the war.

The guests of Bedford Springs are made up of two classes, socially and politically. The first class are those of Union feelings and sentiments, with all their attendant finer qualities of heart and head. The other class consists of a shabby, irresponsible and low order of Philadelphia and Baltimore Secessionists, either by blood or sympathy. The latter come here less to inhale their favorite sulphur water, than to hold a reunion of friends to treason. They, too, being in a decided majority, abuse themselves by brow-beating and misusing the tolerant minority of loyal gentlemen and ladies who have come here for the benefit of their health. And, in fact, to such a degree does this constant taunting of the Unionists extend, that the larger portion of their number have been forced away in order to escape the bitterness and superior numbers of their enemies. As an example of the feeling:

### A TOURNAIMENT.

Yesterday afternoon a means of harmless enjoyment was made a contest of the two political parties, into which the guests of the Springs have divided themselves. At the opening five competitors entered the list. After several efforts three of the party withdrew, leaving the contest between Mr. Lyon, a young lawyer of New York city, and formerly a resident of Bedford, and one Doctur Seitzinger. Mr. Lyon represented the Union, and was dressed in Brother Jonathan costume, and the Doctor the Secession element. In the riding, Mr. Lyon won the victory. The crowning as usual upon such occasions, was to take place at the evening ball. The defeat, however, of the Secessionists, in the true spirit and unprincipled character of Secessionism, caused the opposition to declare Mr. Lyon's riding was unfair, and made every kind of unjust accusation, deciding at first not to attend the crowning. Night came, but the opposition did not fail to make their appearance, and chivalry-like exposed their foul natures by passing remarks upon the ceremonies. Miss Dollie W., of Harrisburg, daughter of the President of the Northern Central Railway, was crowned the fairest of the Union fair, and I may add parenthetically, from what I saw, very rightly so too. The bitter feeling of the Secesh did not even end here; but the triumph of that most estimable minority, for a short period humbled their pride.

### AN INSULT TO GOVERNOR CURTIN.

About a week since Governor Curtin was at the Springs. At the same time President Buchanan was also there. Seeing the Governor one evening seated and in conversation, Buchanan arose and advanced. The Governor, with proper etiquette, also arose and advanced, extending his hand to the ex-President, whereupon the latter wheeled upon his heel, turned his back and walked away.

### GENERAL BUELL.

The conduct of General Buell has also been shameful to the most extreme degree. If for no feelings of personal respect, or of regard for the favors shown him by the Government, it would be more becoming to keep aloof from the contaminating majority of guests at Bedford Springs. Instead, however, of doing this, he receives their flatteries, applause and courtship, and is the hero of the season among a crowd who would land anything that would sympathize and add numbers to their prey.

### NATIONAL FAST DAY.

On this occasion the antagonism of the persons alluded to presented itself in a still more striking manner. It was proposed by the Unionists to set aside the ball for that evening, and manifest some regard for the day in that way. The Copperheads, hearing this, at once were unanimously in favor of the ball, and when the hour came the music struck up and the dance went on with more vigor and enthusiasm than any night of the season. It is unnecessary to add that the Unionists were not present.

### THE SPRINGS BAND.

This necessary body of individuals are as much tainted with the element as the most hot headed, and at certain hours sit under the trees of the lawn and murmur Secesh airs to an alarming extent.

### THE REV. DANIEL WASHBURN.

Hearing of the impiety of the guests of the Springs, the Rev. Daniel Washburn, of Philadelphia, was delegated to visit here, to hold and to introduce the prayer for the President. At first there was considerable controversy upon the subject; but the Secessionists thinking this too glaring a cause of hostility, tolerated the obnoxious prayer, through with evident disapprobation.

### FINALE.

We might mention a hundred other cases of the abominable behavior of the guests at Bedford Springs, but the above are sufficient to introduce the subject to the mind of the authorities and the people. The proprietor of the Springs, whether sympathizing with the Unionists or Secessionists, we are not prepared to state positively, but he certainly extends greater favor to the latter. It would be well for the government at least to demand respect of these people if they have not sufficient firmness to punish them. It is deplorable to permit an unprincipled and rude set of individuals to thus mar the happiness of Union people, and that, too, in their own State. Let something be done.

Bedford Springs, but the above are sufficient to introduce the subject to the mind of the authorities and the people. The proprietor of the Springs, whether sympathizing with the Unionists or Secessionists, we are not prepared to state positively, but he certainly extends greater favor to the latter. It would be well for the government at least to demand respect of these people if they have not sufficient firmness to punish them. It is deplorable to permit an unprincipled and rude set of individuals to thus mar the happiness of Union people, and that, too, in their own State. Let something be done.

## INTERESTING INDIAN RELICS DISCOVERED.

—Some days since the workmen engaged in excavating on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, in the vicinity of Legionville, Beaver county, exhumed some human remains, supposed to be those of the celebrated Indian Queen, Aliquippa. The head was surrounded with a solid silver ring, and in the nose and ears were heavy gold rings. On the breast a crescent was found, beneath which was a Maltese cross. On one arm were two bracelets, and on one hand were four rings, and three on the other. A number of buckles and other ornaments were also found with the bones. Historians could never determine whether the Queen was buried at Logtown or Legionville, but the discovery of these remains will probably settle the matter. The ornaments, which are of solid gold and silver, are in the possession of the workmen who exhumed them.

If this great Government should be destroyed—it religion and civilization should be compelled to endure the unspeakable affliction of seeing go to destruction the finest institutions ever devised for man's happiness and prosperity—the leaders and the organs of the Democratic party in sympathy with treason, will deserve more of the infamy of the result, than the traitors who are in arms. A blow struck by our enemies, however heavy, never does as much harm as a lie told by a secret supporter of that enemy. Thus with the traitors and the northern sympathizers. The lies of the latter have damaged the government far more than the blows of the former. And, therefore, if the government should fall, (of which there is any, thank God, no sign,) the odium will belong to the sympathizers with treason.

An exchange gives the following incident of the military life of the late Col. Mulligan. It is characteristic:

"In the depth of last winter, while in the valley of the Shenandoah, the rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, with a superior force lay for some time near the lines of the Irish brigade, and Col. Mulligan hourly expected an attack. At last he received information from Lee to the effect that he intended not to make the attack. The brave Mulligan replied in substance as follows: 'My compliments to General Lee, with the assurance that he can be accommodated with a warm fire whenever he chooses.'"

THE NEW PIRATE.—John Taylor Wood, the commander of the Rebel pirate Tallahassee, is a grandson of President Taylor, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, from which he was dismissed in April, 1861. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was on duty at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as an Assistant Professor of Gunnery. Immediately outside of Annapolis he owned a small farm, which he left very suddenly and mysteriously, and with his wife and children, escaped to Dixie by crossing the Potomac, since which time he has figured very largely as a pirate upon the waters of the Chesapeake.

A London curate, not long since, having been too outspoken on the vices of his flock, was by them strongly recommended to the Bishop for promotion, on the ground of his great usefulness. They thought to get rid of him by this plan. The rectorship of that very church became vacant, however, soon afterward, and to their dismay, he was appointed, their chagrin not being lessened by his gratefully thanking them for their good opinion, and promising to continue all his life that freedom of speech which they had evidently taken in such good part.

A PROTRACTED ILLNESS.—On Friday Miss Ann Wade died in Orange, New Jersey, after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five years of which she has not left her bed. She was first affected with an aneurism just above the heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered. Her case has attracted the attendance of over forty physicians.

A LARGE EGG.—There is a boy in Kent county, residing near Chestertown, Md., in the eighth year of his age, who weighs 111 pounds. He is said to be very badtempered, finely proportioned, and the very personification of health.

General Payne has levied a tax of one hundred and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem on each hoghead of tobacco of disloyal men of St. Louis, for the benefit of the families of robbed and murdered Union men. It is expected that this tax will yield three hundred thousand dollars in six months.

Dr. Johnson gives the best excuse for women painting their faces that we have heard. He says it is better for them to be reddening their cheeks than blackening the character of others.



Good News and True,  
AT THE CHEAP CORNER IN GETTYSBURG

assortment of New Goods  
their cheap corner, which they  
will sell at the lowest e-  
prices. We buy all for w-  
at the lowest prices, and e-  
therefore, sell the same qual-  
of goods as low as they can  
bought at any other Store  
the State. A large portion  
the Shoes we sell are made  
order, of the best material,  
good and experienced wo-  
men. Give us a call.

ROW & WOODS

HATS, HATS. Hats for Men, Hats for Bo-  
Hats for Children, Hats for Me-  
sues, Hats for Ladies, Dunk  
Hats, all kinds of Hats, St-  
Hats and Shakers, by

ROW & WOODS

SHOES, BOOTS, Shoes for Children, Shoes for  
Misses. Shoes for Lad-  
Shoes for Boys, Shoes for Me-  
Slippers in variety. Children  
all kinds, Shoes of all ki-  
by

ROW & WOODS

SUTTON AND FURNISHING GOOD FOR CHILD-  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Ladies Gloves for Children, Ladies & Gentlemen  
 Hosiery, " " "  
 Linen Handkerchiefs, " "  
 Collars and Neck Ties, new styles,  
 Cuffs and Corsets of best fits and latest styles  
 And many other things in the notion line  
 at the lowest prices at the corner of York street  
 and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS

MUSIC, AUGUST. Violins, Accordions, Violas,  
Bows, String and Tailpiece  
for sale by ROW & WOOD

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—Tyonong,  
Perus, El Rio Sallas, Lu Ingenmidinds, Na-  
leons, Common, Congress, Plantation, Ho-  
Dew, Anderson's Solace, for sale, retail or  
the box, by ROW & WOOD

TUBBER SACKS. Trucks, large and small

Carpet Bags, R. B. Bags, Gothic Sacks, Common Black Sacks, at the lowest prices. by  
LOW & WOODS  
MISCELLANEOUS.—Ladies' Baskets, dies' Satchels, Port Manteaus, Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Window Paper, Wall Paper, Pocket Books, Purse, Palm Fans large, Palm Fans small, Umbrellas, Carriage W.

We are continually increasing the variety assortment of our stock. Prices are high we bought many of our goods before the rise, and will sell them as near old low prices as possible. It is our study to sell goods will wear well, and give satisfaction to customers. To enable us to do this, we have effected arrangements by which we can get best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured

If you want to buy trash in the shoe line,  
to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good shoes,  
buy them of ROW & WOODS,  
Cor. of York st., and Diamond, Galtysb.  
May 10.

HAULEY'S  
S O L I D I E

**DENTAL CREAM**  
FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING AND  
SERVING THE TEETH!  
THIS article is prepared with the gro-

and upon scientific principles, and  
 failed not to contain anything in the slight-  
 est degree deleterious to the teeth or gums. It  
 is the recommendation of all  
 of our most eminent Dental Surgeons  
 given their sanction to, and cheerfully re-  
 commend it as a preparation of superior qual-  
 ity for cleansing, whitening and preserving

**TEETH.** It cleans them readily, renders them beautifully white and pearly, with the slightest injury to the enamel. It is going to the gums where they are ulcerated sore. It is also an excellent disinfectant of old decayed teeth, which are often extremely offensive. It gives a rich and pleasing

Prepared only by A. HAWLEY & CO  
W. Cor. 10th, and Lombard Sts., Phil-  
adelphia.  
And sold by all Druggists. Price 25 c

The following opinion of Dr. White, the high esteem in which he holds the Cream, must be sufficient evidence of value; to quote other testimonials in detail is needless, contenting ourselves by giving the names and addresses of persons

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1886.  
Having carefully examined A. HAWK'S  
"Solidified Dental Cream," I hereby  
fully recommend it to the public generally.  
It is an excellent preparation for clean-

all persons with the utmost confidence, as its properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the teeth, it promotes a healthy action to the gums, and imparts a pleasant taste to the breath.

D. W. R. WHITE, 1203 Arch St.

J. Birkey, 254 S. Sixth st.; E. Vander-  
surgon Dentist, 425 Arch st.; C. A. K.  
bury, Dentist, 1179 Walnut st.; S. Dil-  
ham, D. D. S., 731 Arch st.; F. M. D.  
827 Arch st.; Edward Townsend, Dentist,  
N. 4th st. & H. Broadway, Dentist.

N. Tenth st., M. L. Long, Dentist, 62  
Sixth st. [May 31.—1

Fresh Arrival of Spring Goods  
AT  
A. SCOTT & SONS

WE invite the attention of Buyers to our stock of Spring Goods which will be sold cheap. Consisting of  
**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**  
 Shawls, Clanking Cloths, etc., etc. For  
 and Boys wear we have Cloth, Cassimere,

May 17.

**NEW GOODS.**  
GEORGE ARNOLD has just received

Also, a large stock of Cloths, Cassimers, sinetts, Jeans, Drillings, &c. All of

Give us a call, and if we cannot please a suit ready made, we will take your measure and make you up one in short notice.  
May 31.

**The One Thing Needful**

PHYSICIANS, with a unanimity that is remarkable, now recommend to patients the use of Dr. HOOGLAND'S MAN BITTERS, as a preventive against all sorts of weakness. They give tone to the system, by purifying the blood, and invigorate the digestive apparatus. Mothers are

nursing, and old men find them invaluable. They should be introduced into our Hospitals and if they were more generally used by our soldiers, all camp diseases would disappear. These Bitters have been before the public fifteen years, and their popularity is still increasing. Their reputation is based on

country upon the globe, and in fact the  
more universally used than all others.  
I do not urge any one to take these Bibles  
and imagine that no benefit will be derived  
from them, but this we do know, that those who  
use them, would not be without them.

**PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY**  
For medical purposes only, at the New  
Store of **Dr. ROBERT HARRIS**



counsel of any party, however dear, any interest, however cherished, or any cause, however sacred, to withhold his help from her. Such party, such interest, such cause notwithstanding, he is to be "arm and soul" against the traitors.

I repeat that I regret your protest, or rather, I should say, the unreasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it, and generally a very forcible representation of that truth. But the country cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. Lincoln on the popular confidence weakened. Pardon me for saying that the eve of the Presidential election is not the time to be making an issue with Mr. Lincoln as to whether he is or is not a traitor. For, from present indications, it is highly probable that we shall need to concentrate upon him the votes of all the loyal voters in order to defeat the disloyal candidate. Issues with the Southern Rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford to make before the election. Let Mr. Lincoln get all the loyal votes, let Fremont get them, let Chase get them, let any other loyal man get them, if it shall be necessary to prevent the election of one who is in the interest of the rebellion and of a spurious peace. I doubt not from your ardent patriotism and your strong sense that you entirely agree with me on this point, and that they altogether misjudge you who suppose that you will in no event vote for Mr. Lincoln. The election of no loyal man, however faulty he may be, can destroy the nation. But the election of whatever disloyal man will. Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. Lincoln's measures, you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your entreating others to do so.

With great regard, yours,  
GERRIT SMITH.

By the Asia we have some details of foreign news. The Dano-German war is virtually at an end. At the third meeting of the Conference at Vienna, Denmark made a full concession of all that had been demanded of her, and Mr. Von Quade, having received the necessary instructions, agreed to sign the preliminaries of peace. A three months' armistice has been accepted, and King Christian has promised to cede the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, with the appertaining islands, and will retain a diminished territory, with a million and a half of inhabitants, burdened by the ravages of the enemy. A rumor in the effect that negotiations for a peace had been commenced in America produced a very marked sensation, both in political and financial circles, in England, France, Germany and Holland. The London Times says: "England is very anxious for peace and a reconstruction of the Union, even if the restored Government should maintain a large standing army, which might in the end invade Canada."

A JOKE ON A REBEL NEWSPAPER.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in giving a description of Gen. Rousseau's great raid, details the following: "On the 13th ult., the raiders arrived at Asheville, having had the pleasure of skirmishing most of the way. The Asheville Vidette, a rebel sheet of no mean circulation in Alabama, was just ready to go to press. The boys in blue took possession of the office, made the rebel devils unbecomingly, and the editorial column was abstracted, and a new one inserted in its stead. The first editorial, as prepared by the Yankees, announced 'the arrival of distinguished gentlemen, Major General Rousseau and staff,' but it added that it 'was very uncertain how long they would stay.' The second editorial was a most withering satire on Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, denouncing them as all representatives, scoundrels, devils, and malefactors, the offspring of Geth and Vandals. Then followed a brief summary of recent Union victories. Persuaded by force of arms, the rebel printers sulkily made up the paper again, and then they worked off the paper as usual. As the Yankee editorials were placed under the rebel editor's name, it is thought he will be arrested for publishing 'treasonable matter' before he can possibly make an explanation, for his paper was circulated and his office demolished."

STOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One night last week an accident of a shocking nature occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad, at a point known as South Fork, eight miles above Johnstown, in Columbia county. A freight train westward bound, stood on the main track at a place, while another was heading in the same direction not far in its rear. It is said that the stationary train did not signal the other in time, and a collision was the consequence—the engine of the moving train rushing into the rear cars of the other. The wreck caught fire, and sixteen cars, with their contents, were consumed. The fireman, Matthew Coley, of Altoona, was severely injured, and not being able to extricate himself, was burned in the wreck. The engineer, Robert Maehesney, and two brakemen, were severely injured.

On a train coming up from Nashville, on Tuesday, on which were one hundred and twenty seven soldiers, a vote was taken for the Presidency, resulting thus: Lincoln, sixty five; McClellan, twelve; Fremont, one. Some of the soldiers declined to vote. The soldiers who got strong for the re-election of "Old Abe."

The popularity of Dixon's Blackberry Carmine is shown by the fact that its sale increases faster than others for Dysentery and Diarrhoea. Over nine thousand dozen bottles have been sold during the past three months.

A singular phenomenon occurred recently on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio. All at once the embankment and track disappeared in the most mysterious manner. Upon examination, it was found that about a hundred feet of the road had sunk, and was continuing to sink, while into the cavity formed, black mud and heavy streams of water gushed from below. With the water there was thrown up a number of fishes, still living. The "sink" is one of great depth, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling it.

The election in Connecticut on Monday, on the question of allowing soldiers absent from the State to vote, resulted, like the election in all the other States, in favor of the soldiers. The majority in New Haven was seven hundred and ninety-nine. Rhode Island, which also held an election on the same day, has gone the same way.

#### Meeting of the County Committee.

The members of the County Committee, appointed by the late Union County Convention, are requested to meet at the EAGLE HOTEL, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, August 27th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be transacted.

D. A. BUEHLER, Chairman.

August 23, 1864.

#### COMMITTEE

Borough of Gettysburg.—D. A. Buehler, E. G. Fahnestock, D. McManis, David Wells, J. B. Danner, Dr. William Taylor, John T. McHenry.  
Committee.—P. D. W. Hawker, Jas. Walker, George Joseph Barker, Rufus C. Duttman, Mount Pleasant, Jacob Lott, Eli Mayer, George, Francis, Friedrich, David Wortz, Oxford, Frank Hersh, Austin A. Stanb, Berwick, Henry F. Kohler, S. Metzger, Berwick, Geo. W. Wolf, Joseph Kepner, Hamilton, John Pricking, Jacob Reiser, Reading, Cornelius Meyer, Daniel Albert, Spitzer, Joseph Deener, Wm. Wible, Tyrone, Herman Hersh, Isaac Kuan, Huntington, H. C. Peters, B. F. Wieman, Lantmore, A. K. Myers, Isaac D. Worley, Mendon, Samuel Meigs, A. T. Wright, Butler, H. N. Hamilton, Isaac Shank, Franklin, Jacob F. Lower, Elizabeth Law, Peter Shively, Peter Dock, Liberty, Peter Kreider, Wm. Grayson, Highland, J. Kerr, G. W. Lott, Freedom, Samuel Morin, Jno. Cunningham, Union, Samuel P. Young, Charles Spangler.

#### Married.

At New Oxford, Adams county, by Rev. W. P. Davis, Mr. JOHN W. PUTTFERD, of Frederick, Carbon county, Pa., to Miss KATE A. JOHNS, of Gettysburg, Adams county. On Monday evening, by Rev. Mr. Boll, Mr. AUGUSTUS FROMMEYER to Miss ANASTASIA, daughter of Mr. John Cole, all of Buchanan Valley.

On the 14th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. CHARLES H. BLISS to Miss MARY JANE THOSLE, both of Adams county.

#### Died.

On the 31st ult., JOHN C. ELDER, Esq., of Berwick township, aged 65 years. He held at the time of his death the position of County Auditor.

On the 25th of July last, Mr. DANIEL S. LYND, of Mount Pleasant township, aged 39 years 3 months and 8 days.

On the 8th of July, at the residence of her son, Mr. George Spangler, in Freedom township, Mrs. EYE CATHERINE SPANGLER, aged 81 years and 10 months and 11 days.

On the 25th of July last, of typhoid fever, in Liberty township, Miss SUSAN, wife of Mr. James O'Brien, aged 15 years.

At Abbotstown, on the 15th inst., LILLY DALE, youngest daughter of the late Rev. E. H. Hoffmann, of the German Reformed Church, aged 6 years 5 months and 3 days.

On the 18th of July, in McLean county, Illinois, died of fever, HAZEL, aged 6 years, and MAGGIE, aged 15 months and 11 days. James and Sarah Lindsay, and grand children of William Wilson, of Hamilton township, Adams county.

Although, dear sister, in one brief hour thou hast been bereft of these dear little buds, weep not, Jesus says: "Let little children come unto me."

#### Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday, the 20th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

70. The guardianship account of John Henry Myers, Guardian of Adam Leake, of Lantmore township.

71. The first and final account of John Berkholder, Administrator of Jonas Eppelman, deceased.

72. The account of Henry Kuntz, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Fisher, deceased.

73. The first account of Peter J. Greenholtz, Administrator of Jacob Greenholtz, late of Germany township, deceased.

74. The first and final account of John A. Hoff, late Administrator of Rev. E. H. Hoffmann, deceased.

75. The account of Emanuel Spangler, Administrator of Susan Spangler, deceased.

76. First account of Samuel and Emanuel Pitzer, Executors of Emanuel Pitzer, deceased.

77. First and final account of D. A. Buehler, Administrator of John Prossle, Executors of George Treast, deceased.

78. The guardianship account of James Lefer, Guardian of Elizabeth Bicht and David Bicht, minor children of Abraham Bicht, deceased.

79. First and final account of William Olt, Recipient of the last will and testament of Juliana Hoke, deceased.

80. The account of William H. Gansinger, Administrator of Jacob Lamsinger, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg.  
Aug. 23, 1864.

#### Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JAMES MARTIN, late of Franklin township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Franklin township, the latter in Hamilton township.

ROBERT McGAUGHY,  
ABRAHAM HERRING,  
Administrators.  
Aug. 23.—64.

#### Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Hamilton township will meet at the Public School House, in East Berlin, on SATURDAY, the 3d of SEPTEMBER next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the schools of said township.

The County Superintendent will be present. By order of the board,  
DANIEL KUEHNERT, Sec'y.  
Aug. 23.—td.

#### List of Letters.

REMAINING in Gettysburg P. O. Aug. 23, 1864.  
Bismarck Samuel  
Bishop C  
Buchanan E Key 3  
Doer Philip  
Fulton Martha  
Persons calling for the above letters will please say they have been advertised.  
D. A. BUEHLER, P. M.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor of Sentinel,  
DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send you, on request, to all sizes and styles, a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a Simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tumors, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Lustrous Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache in less than thirty days. Applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,  
831 Broadway, New York.  
Aug. 2.—3m.

#### A Card to the Suffering.

ALLOW two or three householders of "Buckwheat," "Tonic Bitters," "Sassaaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c. and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Old Doctor Buchanan's English Specific Balm—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER,  
No. 427 Broadway, New York.  
Sole Agents for the United States.

P. S.—A box of the PILLS, securely packed, will be mailed in any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given.  
[July 26.—3m.]

#### A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility.

Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, animated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those desiring to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing  
JOHN B. OGDEN,  
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.  
May 17.—3m.

Dr. F. R. and Dr. J. P. Isaacs, M. D. Oculist and Aurist, Professor of Larynx, Holland, is located at No. 511 Pine St., Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the Eye or Ear will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. The Medical Faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.  
June 28.

#### DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

DR. BUCHANAN'S English Specific Pills cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Incontinence, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent by post, by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address JAS. S. BUTLER,  
General Agent, 127 Broadway, New York.  
July 26.—3m.

#### The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposture and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope.  
May 26.

#### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of George W. Lutz, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st day of OCTOBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

A FARM, containing 107 ACRES, with the usual allowance, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Victor McHenry, Samuel Lohr, Jacob Plank, and others. The improvements are a

TWO-STORY WEATHER-BEATEN HOUSE, Bank Barn, Cabbage-house, and other out-buildings. There is a well of water at the house, and at the Barn. There is also an Orchard, of different kinds of Fruit. About twenty-five Acres of MEADOW, and Ten Acres of WOODLAND.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by  
ISRAEL LITTLE,  
Administrator.

#### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of JACOB F. KATZ, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on SATURDAY the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the first named premises, the following Real Estate of said deceased, to wit:

NO. 1. A TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND, situated in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David, Solomon, and Samuel Hartman, and Henry Cram, containing ELEVEN ACRES, more or less, consisting of Meadow and Farming land, without buildings.

NO. 2. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, situated also in Menallen township, adjoining lands of John Hoffman, Jacob Crist, Alexander D. Taylor, and others, containing FIFTEEN ACRES, more or less.

The conditions of sale are—the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April, 1865.

Attendance will be given by  
LEONARD TAYLOR,  
Administrator.  
Aug. 23. Is.

#### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered to Public Sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 12th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the very desirable

TOWN PROPERTY of JAMES MAZON, deceased, consisting of a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, situate midway between the Public Square and Court House, bounded on the south by lot of Hon. David Ziegler, west by lot of Hon. James McClellan, and north by a public sidewalk and a two-story brick and weather-beaten

BRICK BUILDING, suitable for a store, or other business purposes, with a one-story Kitchen attached, a large Bake oven, frame Out-house, built for a Granary, &c. There is a variety of Fruit Trees on both sides of the lot. The Gas has also been introduced into the buildings.

Attendance given and terms made known by  
ALEXANDER COBURN,  
Administrator de bonis nati, c. a.  
By the Court—JAMES J. FISK, Clerk.  
August 23.—3t.

#### Election.

AN Election will be held at the office of the "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," in Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 5th day of SEPTEMBER next, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M., for 21 Managers, to serve for the ensuing year.  
D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.  
Aug. 23.—td.

#### Building House.

A two-story brick and weather-beaten house, with Smoke-house, Wood-house, Corn-cure, well of water with pump, &c. On the south side, there is

A TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, suitable for a store, or other business purposes, with a one-story Kitchen attached, a large Bake oven, frame Out-house, built for a Granary, &c. There is a variety of Fruit Trees on both sides of the lot. The Gas has also been introduced into the buildings.

Attendance given and terms made known by  
ALEXANDER COBURN,  
Administrator de bonis nati, c. a.  
By the Court—JAMES J. FISK, Clerk.  
August 23.—3t.

#### ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURG, PA.

V. FEEL, Proprietor.  
This House is in a central location, and convenient to the R. R. Depots and Steam Boat Landings.  
Ang. 10.—

#### The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.  
Superior Flour.....\$9 00 to 9 50  
Wheat.....1 85 to 2 00  
White Wheat.....2 00 to 2 10  
Corn.....40  
Rye.....25 to 40  
Rye Flour.....25 to 40  
Buckwheat.....1 00  
Buckwheat Meal.....3 00  
Clover Seed.....6 00 to 6 50  
Timothy Seed.....2 00 to 2 50  
Flax Seed.....2 00 to 2 50  
Barley.....90  
Oats.....75  
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....11 50  
Sassaparilla, per bag.....10  
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 1 50

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.  
Flour.....\$11 75 to 12 00  
Wheat.....2 45 to 2 60  
Rye.....1 75 to 1 85  
Corn.....1 75 to 1 85  
Clover Seed.....5 75 to 6 00  
Timothy Seed.....4 50 to 5 00  
Beef Cattle.....2 00 to 2 25  
Hog (in Bundles).....25 00 to 30 00

#### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, in pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of ASBURY BROOK, late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, that valuable

TRACT OF LAND, lately occupied by said deceased, situated about one mile north of Hampton, on the old Menallen road, containing

11 ACRES, more or less, with sufficient Timber and Meadow—adjoining lands of Andrew G. Miller, of Adams county, Tennessee, dec'd; Jacob Miller, and others. The tract is well watered by a small stream passing through it, and a number of springs in the fields. The improvements are a two-story

ROUGHCAST HOUSE, with Back-building, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, and other out-buildings; two good wells of water, one at the House and one at the Barn, with pumps in them; with an Apple and Peach Orchard, and other fruit. This farm is handsomely situated, and is of the Granite Soil. It will be offered whole or in several parts, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

A TRACT OF WOODLAND, adjoining the above, and lands of Jacob Smith, Jacob Miller, and others, containing 2 ACRES and 36 PERCHES.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on either of the Administrators, the first named residing in Lantmore township near Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by  
JOHN H. MYERS,  
JEREMIAH DEHIL,  
Administrators.  
By the Court—J. J. FISK, Clerk.  
Aug. 23.

#### FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution for Ladies and Gentlemen, will open its Fall Session on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864. All the branches of a thorough English and Classical education are taught. Phonography and reporting practice, together with an extensive drill in the elements of language and elocution, are considered as studies of especial importance.

Spring no pains, we hope to make this Institution light and airy in its moral character—deep and thorough in its mental culture.

For further particulars address the Principal  
L. R. SWINNEY.  
Aug. 23.—3t.

#### CIDER PRESSES and Apple Pealers, for sale by SLEADS & BUCKLER.

Aug. 23.

#### Ten Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Menallen township will meet at the Public School House, in Hamilton township, on TUESDAY, the 30th of AUGUST, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to employ TEN TEACHERS to take charge of the Schools of said district for the ensuing term of five months. Liberal wages will be paid according to grade of certificate and size of schools. All applicants must be present in person. The Board wish to procure the services of experienced Teachers.

The County Superintendent will be present to examine applicants.

By order of the Board,  
JOSHUA GRIEST, Sec'y.  
Aug. 19.—3t.

#### Superintendent's Notice.

I WILL examine Teachers at the following named times and places, to wit:  
Straben, Hamilton, Aug. 20, 9 a. m.  
Franklin, Hilltown, August 27, 10 a. m.  
Butler, Middletown, August 29, 9 a. m.  
Menallen, Rensselaersville, August 30, 9 a. m.  
Tyrone, Hildersburg, August 31, 9 a. m.  
Huntington, Petersburg, Sept. 1, 9 a. m.  
Lantmore, State Road & H. Sept. 2, 9 a. m.  
Hamilton, East Berlin, September 3, 9 a. m.  
Reading and Hampton, Hampton, Sept. 3, 2 p. m.  
Berwick, Abbotstown, Sept. 5, 9 a. m.  
Berwick, w. p., East's R. H. Sept. 5, 9 a. m.  
Oxford, New Oxford, Sept. 6, 9 a. m.  
Mount Pleasant, Brash Run & H. Sept. 6, 2 p. m.  
Germany, Littlestown, Sept. 7, 9 a. m.  
Union, Schiller's R. H. Sept. 7, 2 p. m.  
Conowingo, McSherrytown, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.  
Freedom, Morris's R. H. Sept. 9, 9 a. m.  
Cumberland, Bluehills, Sept. 10, 9 a. m.  
Highland, Church S. H. Sept. 10, 9 a. m.  
Hamiltonburg, Fairfield, Sept. 13, 9 a. m.  
Liberty, Grayson's R. H. Sept. 14, 9 a. m.  
Mountjoy, Two Taverns, Sept. 17, 9 a. m.

Directors are urged, and the public generally are invited, to attend these examinations. Examinations will invariably commence at the hour specified, and no applicant afterwards admitted unless satisfactory cause be shown for tardiness. Teachers will present themselves for examination in the district in which they intend to teach. Those who present certificates granted last year will present them first.

Private examinations will be held, unless good cause be shown, and then applicants must present a written request from at least four members of the Board of Directors who may desire to employ them. Such examinations will be held only on Saturdays. No teacher can be employed to teach under any circumstances without a valid certificate, which Directors should always require before appointing.

AARON SIDLEY, Co. Supl.  
Aug. 9.

#### Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of LYDIA SAEHLER, late of Tyrone township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Wm. SAEHLER, Administrator.  
Aug. 16.—6t.

#### Mrs. Eyster's Female Institute.

THE next session of this Institution will commence, (Divine Providence permitting,) on the first Monday of next month, (September 5.) Gettysburg, Aug. 9.

#### ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURG, PA.

V. FEEL, Proprietor.  
This House is in a central location, and convenient to the R. R. Depots and Steam Boat Landings.  
Ang. 10.—

#### Teachers Wanted.

THE School Directors of Oxford township will meet at the Public School House in New Oxford, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of employing Teachers to take charge of the Schools in said township. The County Superintendent will be present.

By order of the Board,  
DAVID M. MYERS, Sec'y.  
Aug. 9.

#### U. S. 7-30 Loan.

THE Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1861, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

#### Don't Ask for Credit!

BUY AND SELL ONLY FOR CASH!  
Credit System Abolished!  
Cash System Adopted!  
The undersigned, Merchants of the Borough of Gettysburg, would respectfully inform their customers that from and after this date, we will be compelled TO SELL EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. We have adopted this course because the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the cities have resolved to sell goods only for the Cash, leaving us no alternative but the adoption of the CASH SYSTEM. The introduction of this change in our mode of doing business we believe will be to the interest of both buyer and seller, as indiscriminate credit has always operated injuriously to the prompt paying customer.

Alexander Spangler, Sleads & Buckler, McCarty & Dier, W. E. Gildes & Co., J. S. Gillespie, Wm. Boyer & Son, J. Brinkerhoff, Geo. F. Knibblish, H. M. Paxton, J. M. Rowe, S. S. Forney, A. D. Buckner, A. Cohean & Co., M. McAlister, Harriet McCreary, Joseph Bevan, Gettysburg, July 26.—3m.

#### AGENCY OF THE

Dutch East-India Coffee Co.  
DEPOT:  
168 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE above Company are known all over the world as the owners of the Coffee Plantations of Java and Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, and are the largest monopolizers



Burning to be the Future Warfare of the Rebels.

The Richmond papers are devoting a large share of their columns almost daily since they received the news of the burning of Chambersburg, to the discussion of the measures the Yankees will adopt as a retaliation. The rebel editors claim that the Southern forces captured Chambersburg twice before, resolved each time to burn the town. They intended to visit York and Gettysburg with the same fate—and in fact, their first object in attempting to invade the North, was to burn, destroy and desolate. These purposes, say the Richmond editors, were defeated, because the Southern soldiers are essentially chivalrous, brave and Christian—and only when the barbarous Northerner had passed the bounds of honorable warfare, did the South light the torch, and henceforth, while the war continues, its flames are to be unquenched. All this is very fine talk for the Richmond editors; but when it is remembered that the rebel armies hold no territory but that which is in insurrection, they will have a good time burning and desolating the property of their own friends. Yet the threat thus to carry on the war with the torch instead of the sword, shows the desperation of the men with whom we have to deal. What would a peace be worth, procured in any other way but by the victory of Federal bayonets, when we estimate the character of our enemies by their own threatenings? Not as much as the paper upon which the compact could be written. With the torch as the weapon of our enemies, the contest resolves itself into one of plain issues and duties. If we do not promptly crush them—if we do not overwhelm them with defeat—they will kill us, burn our homes and enslave our children. Let us be prepared hereafter, for the new weapon of rebel warfare.

#### Only Traitors Thank Them.

We have carefully watched the character of the reception given to the "protest" of Messrs. Ben. Wade and Henry Winter Davis, by the press of the country, and it is now clear that none are so largely gratified as those which represent parties opposing the cause of the Government. Indeed, we can safely write, that no man of sense or respectability outside the Democratic party, are better pleased with the performances of Messrs. Wade and Davis than they are themselves. The day was when Wade and Davis had some influence for good—but that is gone by, and it would now appear that they are only capable of evil. The copperhead press of the country alone approves the "protest." It affords the traitors large capital to work mischief to the Government, and Wade and Davis have the satisfaction of knowing that at the hour when our prospects in the field and on the waves are most propitious of success, they cast a brand into our midst to kindle flames such as the rebels lit at Chambersburg. Hereafter, when peace is restored, if both men survive, Ben Wade and Henry Winter Davis will be two of the most pitifully fallen statesmen in the land, fair specimens of what ambition can do when it overleaps itself.

**DANGER OF AN INDIAN WAR.**—Information that reaches us from the Western frontier is ominous of a general war with the Indians who inhabit our Territories. The intelligence comes with fearful horror at the present time in view of the fact that the able-bodied male inhabitants of the frontier have almost universally entered the Federal army, leaving their families and homes entirely unprotected. The most revolting feature of the news is, that these savages are led on and instigated in their bloody work. Fiendish as such a course would be, there is little doubt of its truthfulness, for it has been known for some months that white men have been distributing presents of gold, arms, ammunition, etc., evidently with the expectation of receiving some service in return. It is supposed that these men are acting for the rebel Government. The Indians will afford us much trouble, since there are at least 100,000 Indians inhabiting the territory from the Canadas to the Rio Grande.

**NASHVILLE, August 14.**—Latest advices from Atlanta are to the 10th. Since Schofield's movement of the 5th to get on the Macon Railroad, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line assumed a position about three miles north of East Point, and about one mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city of Atlanta, to the Chattahoochee Railroad, with a defensive cordon on the right strongly posted on Otter Creek. Sherman has been making gradual approaches, and is very near the enemy's works, with works fully as strong as those of the enemy.

On the 6th, the Rebels becoming anxious over the approach of our army, made a demonstration on the 16th corps, but were heavily punished and driven back. Our loss was slight.

Hood has certainly received large reinforcements, and evinces a determination to make a desperate resistance. His troops are reduced to one third rations of meat and bread, but otherwise there is plenty. Hood is strongly posted, but it is believed that his works could be carried.

On the 9th, the city was shelled from every part of the line with great vigor.

**WESTWARD TRAVEL.**—The emigration from the East to the West, this season, has been one continued and continuous tide of men, women, children and wagons.—From a memorandum kept at Fort Laramie, it appears that 6,161 wagons, with over 25,000 animals, passed by that route westwardly, from the middle of March till the 9th of July. The emigrants numbered over 100,000 persons. Besides these, there has been an immense emigration of settlers, miners, freighters, &c., on the stage route, through the Cheyenne Pass. No doubt the total number of westward bound across the plains, this season, exceeds considerably 50,000.

The St. Paul Press says the hot summer pushed the corn ahead in that vicinity in a remarkable manner, and in another week it will be beyond the reach of the frost. It will be such a crop as has, perhaps, never before gladdened the farmers of that State, and will soon be ready to be harvested.

**SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.**—The steamer Golden City sailed for Panama today, with 120 passengers and \$1,916,000 in gold for New York.

**THE ADAMS SENTINEL.**  
GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 23, 1864.  
FOR PRESIDENT:  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

**ELECTORAL TICKET.**  
SENATORIAL.  
MORTON M. MICHAEL, Philadelphia.  
T. H. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.  
REPRESENTATIVE.  
1st District—Robert P. King.  
2d " George Morrison Coates.  
3d " Henry Bunn.  
4th " William H. Kern.  
5th " Barton H. Johns.  
6th " Charles M. Rank.  
7th " Robert Parke.  
8th " Aaron Mull.  
9th " John A. Hiestand.  
10th " Richard H. Coryell.  
11th " Edward Holliday.  
12th " Charles F. Reed.  
13th " John W. Rife.  
14th " Charles H. Skinner.  
15th " John Wister.  
16th " David McConoughy.  
17th " David W. Woods.  
18th " Isaac Benson.  
19th " John Patton.  
20th " Samuel B. Dick.  
21st " Everett Hiner.  
22d " John P. Henney.  
23d " Ebenezer M. Munkin.  
24th " John W. Blaisdell.

**UNION COUNTY TICKET.**  
ASSEMBLY.  
COL. D. M. MYERS.  
COMMISSIONER.  
JOHN DAY.  
DIRECTOR OF POOR.  
E. D. NEWMAN.  
AUDITORS.  
NEWTON DUBROWAY, (8 years)  
JOSEPH KEPNER, (2 years.)

**Our Terms.**  
From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be strictly adhered to. This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, and all other kinds of printing material.

**An Apprentice**  
To the Printing business will be received at this office. Immediate application is desired.

**Dr. S. G. Lane, Surgeon of the** Board of Enrollment of this District, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon General of the State. Dr. Richards, of Chambersburg, is his successor in the Board.

The company of cavalry raised for the 100 days' service, by Messrs. McGinley, Lot and Coburn, was not accepted by Gen. Couch, and has disbanded. Capt. Warren's company, we learn, has been mustered into the service.

A large number of the skedaddlers from the lower Townships of this County to Canada, it was thought, to escape the Draft, have returned home—either the climate, or some other good reason, having changed their minds.

The barn of Owen Bankert, between Littlestown and Westminster, 2 miles from the latter place, was struck by lightning on Saturday week, and burned to the ground. The barn was nearly new, containing a large amount of produce, and agricultural implements. There was no insurance.

A Convention of the friends of Pennsylvania College is to be held at Harrisburg on the 2d Tuesday of October next, to take measures for a permanent endowment of the institution. A committee to arrange the preliminaries was appointed at the last meeting—Rev. C. A. Hay, chairman.

To meet the increased price of living, the salaries of the Professors of the College have been increased to \$1100. Henry B. Jacobs, son of Professor Jacobs, is appointed Tutor in the Preparatory Department, in room of Rev. M. H. Richards, who takes a position as one of the teachers in the Allen-town Collegiate Institute.

The number of students in the College last session, was 115; in the Theological Seminary 23. Taking our national troubles into account, the affairs of the College are deemed quite prosperous.

The Alumni Association of Pennsylvania College held its regular meeting on the evening preceding the Commencement—Dr. Charles Horner presiding.—The officers elected for the ensuing year, are Hon. Edward McPherson, President; Prof. Steever, Secretary; Henry J. Fahnstock, Treasurer. The orator chosen for the next anniversary is Rev. M. Valentine, of Reading. A committee was appointed to co-operate with a similar committee of the Board of Trustees of the College, on the permanent endowment of the Institution. The following is the Committee:

Hon. E. McPherson, Rev. Dr. Stork, Knauth, Brown and Paxton, Prof. Steever, J. T. Morris, Esq., Rev. V. L. Conrad and Hon. J. E. Smith.

#### Who are the Friends of the Soldier?

The result of the late election, centering on the proposition of extending the elective franchise to the soldier, (says the Harrisburg Telegraph,) perhaps the proudest achievement ever wrought by the American people at the ballot box. Indeed, since the formation of the Union, or rather since the adoption of the State Constitution, no question of equal importance agitated the public mind. It was not an issue merely involving the prosperity of one particular branch of business. It was not a question whether iron should be admitted to our ports on ad valorem or specific duties. It did not involve the improvement of rivers or harbors, or a division of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. It was a question rising higher than the mere profits of business—a question affecting the dearest rights of a freeman, while he was attesting his highest claims to citizenship by perilling his life in defence of the law and order of the land. Such was the issue involving the right of the soldiers' exercise of the elective franchise. At the election on the Amendment of the Constitution guaranteeing this right to the soldier, it became a question between the two great parties of the State, and never before was a contest more bitterly canvassed than the one which decided this result. The Democratic *adversus* Copperhead leaders made the issue broad and distinct. They were opposed to extending the right of the elective franchise to the soldier because he was a hireling and a slave, and therefore unfit to be invested with the franchises of a freeman. In order to understand how the Democratic leaders managed their hostility to the soldier, the returns show us, that in all the "well regulated" Democratic districts—in all the election districts where copperhead sympathy for treason prevails to a large extent, there the soldier was opposed—there the effort was strongest to deny to the man willing to peril his life in defence of his country, a right to participate in the government thereof. And vice versa, where true Union sentiment prevailed, there the vote in favor of the amendment was strong and the majority decisive. There never was a return of an election so highly worthy of the study of the people, as these returns; and in order to show the feeling in strong Union and Copperhead counties, in regard to the soldier, we submit the vote in counties for and against the first amendment:

| UNION COUNTIES. |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Dauphin         | 1,870  |
| Lancaster       | 5,363  |
| Allegany        | 8,367  |
| Beaver          | 2,014  |
| Blair           | 2,372  |
| Bradford        | 4,741  |
| Chester         | 4,993  |
| Lawrence        | 2,142  |
| Philadelphia    | 17,303 |
| Tioga           | 3,127  |

Now let us turn to the other side of the picture, and see how the copperhead leaders treat their friends, who, they have all along claimed, make up the great bulk of the army. All through the war the country and the world was assured that the "Democracy" were doing the fighting—now look how the Democracy at home treat their fellow Democrats in the field. Here is the vote of a number of such:

| DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES. |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| Berks                | 1,531 |
| Cambria              | 814   |
| Clelland             | 765   |
| Columbia             | 1,040 |
| Lodig                | 9,027 |
| Monroe               | 1,128 |
| Northampton          | 688   |
| Pike                 | 671   |
| Wayne                | 777   |

Figures never lie. Herein we have, then, the true attitude of the Democratic leaders. They oppose enfranchisement of the soldier, the same as they oppose the war. To these demagogues, whatever leads to the elevation of the soldier, whatever promises to strengthen our arms and give victory to our cause, is the same, and will be opposed with equal bitterness. Indeed, the great majority of the votes polled against extending the elective franchise to a soldier, could be controlled by the same leaders in favor of Jeff. Davis for the Presidency. It is the avowal of a hatred to all, alike be who fights for or who advocates the cause of his country.

#### Draft Skedaddlers.

Five "skedaddlers," says the Buffalo Express, from an impending draft in the town of East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., were overhauled at the Exchange street depot yesterday, by officers Nispe and McConvey. Hearing them make anxious inquiry for the nearest road to Canada, the officers suspected that they might be deserters, and laid hands upon them. But when the facts were elicited, the Chief of police, having no authority to detain them, set them at liberty very much to the joy of their craven hearts. The names of the sneaks were Reuben Jacobs, Alexander Jacobs, John H. Bohn, David Thomas and Isaac Poller. The "Peace Democratic" ticket, that is to be, has lost five good votes.

The Democrats of the copperhead persuasion seem to have a regard for this in a striking manner, by changing the time for holding their National Convention from the 4th of July, the birthday of American Independence, to the 29th of August, the birthday of Benedict Arnold, a Traitor to his Country!

Ex-President Buchanan is described by the copperhead organs as being as "active and vigorous as he was ten years ago." No doubt of it, particularly in sympathizing with the men who are now battling to destroy the Union.

#### The Seven-Thirties—What are They?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has \$50 can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1850, was \$16,159,000,000, of which 10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12.6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50 or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed "coupons" or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best "Savings" Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their actual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. "No person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 500 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 100 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

It is estimated that the present population of New Orleans is larger than at any other time in its history at this season. Small houses are nearly impossible of attainment, although a few more expensive ones are placarded for rental. The city authorities estimate the present Summer population of New Orleans at one hundred and seventy five thousand.

On Thursday last, 12,500 water melons were brought to Wheeling from Ohio.

#### The Latest War News.

From Gen. Grant's army before Richmond and Petersburg, our dates are to Friday evening. The 5th Corps, under General Warren, moved around on the left of Petersburg, on Thursday, and occupied the Weldon Railroad. A heavy fight took place on Thursday and Friday, our army retaining its position up to Friday night, repulsing the Rebels with great loss. Their loss during the week is estimated at full 4,000. The possession of the Weldon Railroad is of the highest importance to the Rebels, and will be sharply fought for. Our forces have destroyed as much as they had control of. What is the object of this new movement of Gen. Grant is not known, but we guess, as Yankees say, "he knows what he is after."

From Gen. Grant the intelligence is "satisfactory." Our army was steadily and successfully flanking Atlanta, and had nearly reached the Mason Railroad.

From Gen. Sheridan we have reports up to Saturday. All was quiet in his front then. When he retired through Winchester, his rear guard was attacked by Gen. Early, who had been strongly reinforced, and he suffered severely. Harry Gilmer, with 40 or 50 men, took possession of Martinsburg on Friday evening, from which Gen. Averell had retired. The latter is reported to have full possession of all the fords of the Potomac from Shepherdstown to Williamsport. There was much excitement at Hagerstown, but it had subsided somewhat at our last accounts. The nearest point to Hagerstown to which the Rebel pickets had advanced on Saturday, was at Falling Waters, where they were driven in by the 3d Virginia cavalry. Any attempt to cross the Potomac will be promptly met.

All the cases in the Common Pleas put down for trial at our Court last week, were continued, on account of the kind excitement. The Quarter Sessions business, however, was attended to. A large number of cases came before the Grand Jury. Six bills were ignored—in all the prosecutions having to pay costs. The following cases were disposed of:

Com. vs. Abraham Tristle, Assault and Battery, on information of Conrad Neimstedt. Verdict—Guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, pay costs, and be imprisoned in the County Jail 90 days.

Com. vs. Jeremiah Wolf, Surety of the peace, on information of Eliza Ann Wolf. Ordered to pay costs, and give security in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace, &c.

Com. vs. Abner Townsley and Hemboldt. Larceny of goods of John Dendrick. Indictment ignored as to Hemboldt. Townsley went to trial, and on Tuesday evening the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The defendant was called for sentence on Wednesday morning, but not appearing, his recognizance was forfeited.

Com. vs. Cornelius Auman, Assault and Battery, on information of Theodore Blocher. Verdict—not guilty, but to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Lucy Ann Stall, Assault and Battery, on information of Mary Jane Thompson. Verdict—guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs.

Com. vs. Joseph Thomas and Samuel Reed, Assault and Battery, with intent to commit a rape, on information of Margaret Selix and Maria Selix. Verdict—Guilty of assault and battery only. They were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and the costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in County Jail three months.

**BOARDING OF PRISONER.**—The Chicago Tribune publishes the following table, showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago, at the dates indicated. It proves there is double the amount on hand this year than there was in 1863, and the fact indicates a speedy collapse in prices:

|                 | July 25, '64. | July 25, '63. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Flour (barrels) | 31,383        | 32,488        |
| Wheat (bushels) | 91,277        | 50,292        |
| Corn "          | 17,845        | 982,761       |
| Oats "          | 207,622       | 160,250       |
| Rye "           | 12,068        | 21,935        |
| Barley "        | 6,070         | 1,246         |

The poor man, who has so long been compelled to suffer by this system of hoarding, will look for this speedy "collapse" in places with longing anxiety.

**A HARD WINTER PROPHESIED.**—Mr. L. C. Flint, secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, prophesies that next winter will be one of unusual severity. Mr. Flint remarks: "The cold of 1861 preceded a summer marked by a sore and continued drought in July and August. In 1840 the drought was intense in New England, and the summer was followed by so hard a winter that the suffering was intense. In 1849 there was another 'melancholy dry time'; the winter following 'flood and dryness,' and the summer of 1852 accompanied by a drought of terrible severity. He also cites the drought of 1851 and 1856, and the winters succeeding, as conclusive evidence on this point.

**AN ASTONISHING REBEL.**—A member of the second Kentucky Cavalry met an old farmer, with two splendid mules, near Tuscarora, on Hosseus' recent raid, and familiarly proposed to exchange his horse for one of the farmer's mules. The old man protested energetically, pleading that he had given already nearly every horse and mule he had to the cause. "Old Kentucky" immediately retorted: "Well, you've been giving to the wrong side; you must give to us now." The old man held up his hands with unfeigned wonder and amazement. "Heavens and earth! youn's ain't Yankees, are you?"

**AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.**—Whoever is troubled with Hoarseness, Cough, or Soreness of the Throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of Throat Irritation. To Singers and Public Speakers they are of great value.—*Alton (Ill.) Courier.*

The Legislature of this State, now in session, has appropriated \$100,000 to the Chambersburg sufferers.

#### THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.  
PETERBORO, August 8, 1861.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. H. W. Davis:

GENTLEMEN—I have read your protest. It is a strongly-reasoned and instructive paper. Nevertheless I regret its appearance. For it will serve to reduce the public good-will toward Mr. Lincoln; and that is what, just at the time, the public interest cannot afford. It may turn out that Mr. Lincoln is the man for whom it will be vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote. Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. Fremont or Mr. Chase, or some other man who may be nominated. But if, as the election draws near, it shall be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the rebellion, then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him. The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those who, without even the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would also be the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality which they of one nation owe it to every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence, would there be, should a loyal man of whatever faults, be elected—a man who, because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of passing by our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives to cast our votes just where they will be likely to contribute most to defeat the compromise or sham peace candidate.

Mr. Lincoln, although an able, honest, patriotic man, has fallen into grave errors. But who, in his perplexing circumstances, would have been exempt from them? He has depended too largely on the policy of conciliation. He has made too much account of pleasing Border States and Peace Democrats. But in all this he has sought not his own advantage, but the safety of his country from the harm with which Border States and Peace Democrats (same thing as Pro-Slavery Democrats,) threatened her.

Nor has Mr. Lincoln always kept himself within the sphere of his office. I do not mean that he went out of it in imprudently a few reasonable men. He should have imprisoned more. Nor do I refer to his suppression of a few treasonable newspapers. He should have suppressed more. In almost any other nation "the forged proclamation" would have been visited with the severest penalties. The plea that the offences were committed where war was not actual would have been scouted. Nay, the presumption to offer it would have been lacking. By the way, the city of New York is emphatically a theatre of the war. Thousands there with worse than Southern hearts—for Northern Rebels are worse than Southern Rebels—are constantly plotting war against their country. Occasionally their war comes to the surface. It did so, when, a little more than a year ago, it broke out in plunder and murders meander and more malignant than the world had ever before seen. It will break out again as soon as any other conjunction of circumstances shall promise success. New York is not a theatre of the war! Why, we have immeasurably more to fear from the ever warring disloyalty of New York and Philadelphia than from the swords and guns of Richmond and Atlanta. But what if there be no actual war, has been usual, and will probably be none in the locality where the press utters treason—may not the war power lay its suppressing hand on that press? It may not, then the country may be lost. For, in the first place, civil proceedings may be too slow to save it; and, in the second place, the locality may be too disloyal to favor even civil proceedings.—New York has not favored them. She has not punished her treasonable newspapers; and that she has not is strong proof that she will not, and it is of itself ample reason why the war power should. Moreover, however loyal might be the locality, it would not be right in all cases for the war power to depend upon her motions. In a matter which is vital to the nation, the action itself must act. Her life must be left to hinge upon the will or conduct of any locality, it werever loyal.

I have virtually said that a treasonable press is capable of working ruin to a country. "The forged proclamation," for instance, was a blow at the credit and at the very life of the nation. But for the intervention of the military arm it would have done much evil, and other disloyal presses would have been emboldened to do more. I add that if it were left alone to the civil authority to watch the presses in the North a very considerable share of them would quickly be teeming with treason. If then the war power is as limited as last Saturday's opinion of the court in the case of The People against General Dix makes it, and if also that power shall submit to that limitation, then of necessity will the work of debauching the Northern mind by disloyal Northern press go on toward its fatal result even more rapidly than ever.

The jurisdiction of General Dix is called in question. It is as ample and absolute as that of Sherman before Atlanta or Grant before Richmond. Were citizens of New York to strike Government troops in that city, he would clearly have as much right to strike back as have Sherman and Grant in such a case; and as clearly he would no more than they be under obligation to wait for redress at the hands of the civil authorities. But the right of the military commander to strike back, when newspapers strike at the existence of the nation, is even more vital. A single column of newspaper treason might imperil the nation more than could many columns of armed foes—it is said that so great a power in an individual is very dangerous. I grant it. And therefore, we must, as far as possible, keep out of war, for in war there must be such power in a single hand.

I do not fear that General Dix will abuse his office. He is both a wise and a just man; and that he, who has borne himself so beautifully in our war, should be degraded to a culprit in our courts—and this, too, in return for a service he did his country, makes us blush for that country. It was he who, in his order, at the very beginning of the war, to shoot down the man who should strike down the flag, sounded

the very key-note of that patriotic spirit in which it was our duty to conduct the war. In that order he virtually bade us all stand unconditionally by our country against whatever Rebels or rascals.

I honor the good intentions of President Lincoln. But I would that he had the nerve to meet, as Gen. Jackson would have, these traitorous men amongst us, who, when the state of the country is such as to make its salvation turn on a liberal interpretation of the powers of the Executive, study the reduction and belittling of those powers. Valuable as are the virtues of forbearance and forgiveness, we have had quite too much of them for our safety—Steno justice, whilst always a no less excellent virtue, is, in the time of stern war, a far more timely and necessary one. Would that the President might mingle a little more of it with his kind and patient spirit.

I said that the President has not always kept himself within his official limits. His Amnesty Proclamation is one of the instances in which he has exceeded them. In his military capacity he had nothing to do with the reconstruction of civil Governments; and in no other capacity had he anything to do with it until Congress had acted upon it. It was for him to set up military Governments in the wake of our advancing armies. But it was not for him to concern himself about the permanent or civil Governments that would come to take the place of these temporary provisions.

By many the President is condemned for his slowness. Perhaps he is too slow in some things. There are others, however, in which he is too fast. But in this latter fault the great mass of the loyal men both in and out of Congress are with him. I agree with you that the President's plan of settlement is a wrong one. But your Congressional plan, like his, is premature.—How much precious time was wasted over the premature question of the confiscation of real estate. Not a foot of it should have been sold before the close of the war. Nothing should have been done with it but to lease the vacant portions of it, and that only from year to year. No great inconvenience could ensue from the postponement of settling up civil government upon it. War, and especially such a war as this, is no time for unnecessary work. It will not be well done. Moreover, the doing of it will leave necessary work ill done.

Then there is the unreasonable work of altering the Constitution. Not one amendment should have been wasted in that waste without useless direction. If nothing in the Constitution hinders the most effectual prosecution of the war, then, surely there is no excuse for embarrassing ourselves in time of war with attempts to alter it. If, on the other hand, anything stands in the way of such prosecution, Congress can virtually overcome it. For the Constitution does itself accord to Congress the power to make any laws it thinks "necessary and proper" for carrying on the war, be it even laws for taking into the military service every slave and every apprentice, or every school house and every church in the land. A nation is no nation—certainly it could not be one—that does not recognize such absolute power.

Then there is the undue haste to come to the terms of peace—a haste with which the President is no more chargeable with than thousands of loyal men. When they, who without the least provocation, took up arms to dismember our beloved country, shall lay them down, then, and not till then, are we to be for peace, or for anything but war. Then, and not till then, are we to talk or even to think of the terms of peace. The war ended, and then will be the time for our concessions to our deluded brethren. Just and generous may these concessions be! There are many good people who, in their great desire for peace, would have the war ended on any terms. They would even come to the ever insisted-on terms of the Rebels, and accept of disunion. But these good people are a foolish people. There can be no peace in disunion. A truce, and a very brief one, is the very best there could be. War would break out every few years. Besides that, we can get a peace only by conquering it; it can abide only on the condition of reunion.

And then these premature Presidential nominations, which for six months I was so earnestly deprecating. God grant that they may not fatally divide us! God grant that they may not fatally divert our interest from the prosecution of the war! But the blame of these nominations rests not on the President, but upon the mass of his party.

The putting down of the rebellion—that is our one present work. Our absorption in it should be so entire as to leave us no time and no heart for anything which is unnecessary, or for anything which is necessary until the very day, nay, the very hour, when it has become necessary.

I scarcely need add that in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the rebellion we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those Democrats are to be condemned who insist on stipulating for the safety of slavery ere they can embark in this work, nor that those Abolitionists are also to be condemned who put the abolition of slavery before the suppression of the rebellion. This suppression is the duty which must be discharged, come what will at its discharge to the Democratic or Abolition party. For it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitionist magnify the crime of slavery as he will, the crime of rebellion remains the far greater one. For the rebellion superadds to all that is bad in slavery paralytic blows at the life of the country and contempt of the sacredness of nationality. I have myself been a somewhat earnest advocate of Abolition. But at no time during the rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of Abolition whether or how I should work toward the putting down of the